

## Claims:

1. A method for the treatment of diabetes mellitus, especially Type II diabetes and the cardiac conditions associated with diabetes mellitus in a mammal such as a human, which method comprises administering an effective non-toxic and pharmaceutically acceptable amount of an insulin sensitiser, such as  
5 Compound (I), and an agent used in the treatment of the cardiac conditions associated with diabetes mellitus.
2. A method according to claim 1, wherein the agent used in the treatment of  
10 cardiac conditions associated with diabetes mellitus is a beta-blocker, an ACE inhibitor or a diuretic.
3. A method according to claim 1, wherein the agent used in the treatment of  
15 cardiac conditions associated with diabetes mellitus is an endothelin antagonist.
4. A method according to any one of claims 1 to 3, wherein the insulin sensitiser is a thiazolidinedione insulin sensitiser.
5. A method according to any one of claims 1 to 4, wherein the  
20 thiazolidinedione insulin sensitiser is Compound (I).
6. A method according to any one of claims 1 to 4, wherein the thiazolidinedione insulin sensitiser is selected from the list consisting of: (+)-5-  
25 [[4-[(3,4-dihydro-6-hydroxy-2, 5, 7, 8-tetramethyl-2H-1-benzopyran-2-yl)methoxy]phenyl)methyl]-2,4-thiazolidinedione (or troglitazone), 5-[4-[(1-methylcyclohexyl)methoxy]benzyl]thiazolidine-2,4-dione (or ciglitazone), 5-[4-[2-(5-ethylpyridin-2-yl)ethoxy]benzyl]thiazolidine-2,4-dione (or pioglitazone), and 5-[(2-benzyl-2,3-dihydrobenzopyran)-5-ylmethyl]thiazolidine-2,4-dione (or englitazone).  
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7. A method according to claim 1 or claim 2, wherein the beta-blocker is selected from the list consisting of acebutolol, alprenolol, amosulolol, arotinolol, atenolol, befunolol, betaxolol, bevantolol, bisoprolol, bopindolol, bucindolol, bufetolol, bufuralol, bunitrolol, bupranolol, carazolol, carteolol, carvedilol,  
35 celiprolol, chloranolol, dilevalol, epanolol, esmolol, fleistolol, indenolol, labetalol, levobunolol, levomoprolol, medroxalol, mepindolol, metipranolol, metoprolol, nadolol, nebivolol, nipradilol, oxprenolol, penbutolol, pindolol, practolol, propranolol, sotalol, talinolol, tertatolol, tilisolol and timolol.

8. A method according to claim 1 or claim 2, wherein the ACE inhibitor blocker is selected from the list consisting of alacepril, benazepril, captopril, ceronapril, cilazepril, delapril, enalapril, enalaprilat, fosinopril, imidapril, libenzapril, lisinopril, moexipril, moveltipril, pentopril, perindopril, quinapril, ramipril, spirapril, temocapril, teprotide, trandolapril and zofenopril.
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9. A method according to claim 1 or claim 2, wherein the diuretics is selected from the list consisting of acetazolamide, brinzolamide, dichlorphenamide, dorzolamide, methazolamide, azosemide, bumetanide, ethacrynic acid, etozolin, frusemide, piretanide, torasemide, isosorbide, mannitol, amiloride, canrenoate potassium, canrenone, spironolactone, triamterene, althiazide, bemetizide, bendrofluazide, benzthiazide, buthiazide, chlorothiazide, chlorthalidone, clopamide, cyclopenthiazide, cyclothiazide, epithiazide, hydrochlorothiazide, hydroflumethiazide, indapamide, mebutizide, mefruside, methylclothiazide, meticrane, metolazone, polythiazide, quinethazone, teclothiazide, trichlormethiazide, tripamide and xipamide.
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10. A method according to any one of claims 1 to 9 which comprises either co-administration of an insulin sensitiser and the agent used in the treatment of the cardiac conditions associated with diabetes mellitus or the sequential administration thereof.
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